

## PRINT STATEMENTS

```
PRINT "4 + 4"  
PRINT "4+4"  
PRINT 4+4  
PRINT 4-4  
PRINT 4×4  
PRINT 4/4  
PRINT 4+3×2  
PRINT 4+(3×2)  
PRINT (4+3)×2  
PRINT 24/2+6  
PRINT 24/(2+6)  
PRINT 24-8+3-16  
PRINT 3+16-70  
PRINT 12/4×6-3×5+2  
PRINT 12/4×(6-3)×(5+2)  
PRINT (2+4+5)×(12/4)+1  
PRINT "I'M GREAT!"
```

## OPERATORS

```
10 PRINT "GO"  
20 PRINT "STOP"  
30 PRINT  
40 PRINT "GO";  
50 PRINT "STOP"  
60 PRINT  
70 PRINT "GO",  
80 PRINT "STOP"  
90 PRINT  
100 PRINT "GO", "STOP"  
110 PRINT "GO"; "STOP"
```

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```
40 PRINT "GO";;;;  
70 PRINT "GO",,,
```

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```
100 PRINT "FIRST": PRINT "SECOND": PRINT "THIRD"
```

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The Comma , - Helps organize output into columns. The computer puts words or numbers into columns 10 spaces apart for each comma.

The Semicolon ; - Joins things together.

The Colon : - Used to put more than one instruction in a program line.

## PRACTICE WITH OPERATORS

1. Type in the following program exactly as it is written.

```
10 PRINT "HERE"
20 PRINT "THERE"
30 PRINT
40 PRINT "HERE";
50 PRINT "THERE"
60 PRINT
70 PRINT "HERE",
80 PRINT "THERE"
```

Run the program paying careful attention to the effect of the ";" and the ",".

2. Try adding ",,"'s and ";"'s to lines. For example:

```
40 PRINT "HERE";;;
70 PRINT "THERE",,
```

On the blanks below, write at least one way these operators might be put to use in a program.

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How can you get a blank between "HERE" and "THERE" in the case where these words are joined?

3. Type in the following line exactly as it is written:

```
100 PRINT "FIRST": PRINT "SECOND": PRINT "THIRD"
```

4. Try combining ":" with ";" and "," on a line.

5. The following is a summary of what each of the operators does:

The Comma , - Helps organize output into columns. The computer puts words or numbers into columns 10 spaces apart for each comma.

The Semicolon ; - Joins things together.

The Colon : - Used to put more than one instruction in a program line.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREDICTIONS WORKSHEETS

The items on this worksheet should be a review of things you already know. If you have forgotten any of the information, the computer can be your teacher.

### DIRECTIONS

1. In the column called "OUTPUT PREDICTION", write what you think the computer will do when you enter what is written in the "INPUT" column.
2. Type in the input and record the computer's results in the column called "COMPUTER'S OUTPUT".
3. Check your prediction to see if it was correct.
4. If you cannot predict what the results will be, use the computer to help you. Type in the input and see what happens. Then enter the results in the "COMPUTER'S OUTPUT" column.

## IMMEDIATE MODE PREDICTIONS

<u>INPUT</u>	<u>OUTPUT PREDICTION</u>	<u>COMPUTER'S OUTPUT</u>
PRINT 16+47		
PRINT 1005-639		
PRINT 14*6		
PRINT 24/12		
PRINT "16+16"		
PRINT 6+4*3		
PRINT 6+(4*3)		
PRINT (6+4)*3		
PRINT 100/20+5		
PRINT 36/(4+5)		
PRINT 36-12+4-8		
PRINT 4+8-36		
PRINT 24/8*12-6		
PRINT 24/8*12-6*10		
PRINT "I'M GREAT!"		

## OPERATOR PRACTICE



For each problem, READ THE PROGRAM. Then,

- A) Write the predicted output, including the exact placement of the numbers.
- B) Type the program.
- C) Write the actual output of the program.

A) PREDICTED OUTPUT

1)

B) PROGRAM

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5
20 PRINT 7
30 PRINT 9; PRINT 11
RUN
```

C) ACTUAL OUTPUT

2)

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5,7,9,11
RUN
```

3)

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5,7,
20 PRINT 9,11
RUN
```

4)

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5;7;
20 PRINT 9;;PRINT 11
RUN
```

5)

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5;" ";7;
20 PRINT " ";"9;" ";"11
RUN
```

6)

```
NEW
10 PRINT 5:PRINT 7;
20 PRINT 9,;PRINT 11
RUN
```